FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Saudi Mediation, Political Developments — After Saudi envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan briefed King Fahd and the Saudi Council of Ministers on the outcome of his contacts with Syrian and Lebanese Officials, the Saudi ministers decided the prince should return to Damascus on 13 September, SPA reported. Earlier, Radio Monte Carlo reported that the Saudi envoy had decided to suspend his mission and return home after his mediation efforts had failed to resolve the deadlock over the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the Ash-Shuf mountain area. The Lebanese Government rejected an agreement drafted by Syria and Saudi Arabia because the draft calls for the deployment of Lebanese Internal Security Forces in the Ash-Shuf instead of the Lebanese Army and stipulates that the Army must not be used against any Lebanese faction, whereas the government insists on using the Army, the radio said. The draft, which has been approved by Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, calls for a strict cease-fire, the repatriation of evacuees, and an exchange of POW's, according to the radio. Earlier, the radio said the agreement also provides for a national conference attended by all main Lebanese leaders and by Saudi Arabia and Syria as observers.

The Lebanese Cabinet, in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio, did not confirm Lebanon's rejection of the Saudi-mediated draft but stressed its support for the Army's role in safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, and praised the Army's heroism and sacrifices. The statement also thanked Saudi Arabia for its mediation efforts. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon subsequently announced that the Cabinet supported President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in rejecting the draft agreement, "which Syria is trying to impose on Lebanon."

Earlier, in a television interview reported by Damascus radio, Walid Junblatt called for the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon and for the replacement of Al-Jumayyil and Al-Wazzan by new leaders. Junblatt subsequently flew to Libya where he attended a General People's Congress session, according to JANA. In Damascus, Defense Minister Mustafa Talas announced at a Cabinet meeting that Syria's Armed Forces are prepared to repulse "any aggression," Damascus radio reported.

Meanwhile, the Tel Aviv daily *Ma'ariv* stressed that Israel retains its goal of not allowing a resurgence of the "kingdom of terror" in Lebanon and said any harassment of IDF soldiers on the Al-Awwali River line will provoke a "massive" Israeli reaction.

Military Situation — Three Marines were wounded during shelling which continued throughout 12 September despite a reduction in the intensity of the fighting, Beirut radio reported. Lebanese Army positions again came under fire, but the Army succeeded in destroying several tanks and ammunition trucks in the 'Alayh area, according to Army sources cited by the radio. Clashes also continued further south, and a PSP spokesman cited by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio claimed that PSP and allied forces advanced toward As-Sa'diyat, a small coastal town south of Ad-Damur. Shelling also continued inland in the Al-Kharrub district, the radio said, but PSP forces allowed an International Red Cross convoy into the besieged Christian town of Dayr al-Qamar.

Israel again sent a patrol north of the Al-Awwali and Bisri Rivers into the southern Ash-Shuf area, Beirut radio noted. Further south, an IDF soldier was wounded in an ambush near Ansar camp, Jerusalem radio announced.

Israel

Likud coalition factions signed an agreement to set up a government under Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, paving the way for Prime Minister Menahem Begin — currently suffering from the flu — to submit his resignation to the president, Jerusalem and IDF radios reported. Asked about the calls for a national unity government, Shamir declared in a Jerusalem radio interview that he will invite the Alignment to join as soon as the president charges him with forming a government. If the Alignment rejects the request, Shamir told the radio, the government will be established "as it is now."

An IDF soldier was wounded when a handgrenade was thrown at the Gaza military administration building, according to Jerusalem radio.

Inter-Arab Affairs

The seven-member committee stemming from the Fes summit will meet at the end of September to discuss current Moroccan peace efforts in the Middle East crisis as well as the changing situation, Moroccan Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaq Tazi announced in an interview with the Saudi paper *Al-Jazirah* reported by Riyadh radio and SPA.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

The Iraqi Air Force destroyed two large Iranian naval targets attempting to enter Bandar-e Khomeyni, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio announced. An earlier communique carried by Baghdad radio claimed that two Iranian F-14's were shot down during an 11 September dogfight in the northern sector. Iranian military communiques broadcast by Tehran radio did not mention either incident. Meanwhile, Piranshah and Sar Dasht in northwestern Iran were bombarded by Iraqi planes 12 September, IRNA said.

In a separate development, the Iranian Cabinet approved an allocation of 400 million rials from the Air Force construction fund for "urgent and emergency projects related to radar sites," according to Tehran radio.

Iran

Operations against "counterrevolutionary elements" in the Kurdish regions are continuing successfully and the entire region will soon be cleared of the "rebels," Ground Forces Commander Colonel 'Ali Sayyad-Shirazi declared in an interview with *Ettela'at* reported by IRNA.

Pakistan

Soldiers opened fire on antigovernment demonstrators attacking a military garrison in Sind Province, killing 15 and wounding at least 35, according to AFP. A Hyderabad official cited by Karachi radio claimed that only five "agitators" had been killed when a mob attacked a police station and the police opened fire in "self-defense." The country witnessed further disturbances and violent clashes as the civil disobedience campaign continued, AFP said.

Afghanistan

Rebel forces now control three cities in Paktia Province, according to rebel sources cited by Riyadh radio. The antigovernment forces also "completely wiped out" a government unit in the same province 11 September, Karachi radio reported.

Meanwhile, in statements broadcast by Kabul radio, two Pakistani "spies" confessed to entering the country to collect information on Soviet and Afghan border forces.

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'Confessions' of Two Pakistani 'Spies' Broadcast

LD122101 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto and Dari 1530 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Announcer's questions in Pashto; responses in Dari, with translations into Urdu]

[Text][Announcer] Dear compatriots, as you know, the Pakistani military government shamelessly interfers in our country to terrorize, plunder, and murder our people. These spies, when captured by our vigilant security forces, confess to their treacherous action through the radio and television.

Esteemed listeners, tonight once again we present evidence and proof of the open interference by the Pakistani military government through the confessions of two Pakistani spies. You, esteemed listeners, will once again hear from two Pakistani spies that [word indistinct] and why they were sent to revolutionary Afghanistan.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Would you please introduce yourself to Radio Afghanistan's listeners?

[Dowlat Aman] My name is Dowlat Aman and my father's name is Niazshah. I am a resident of [name indistinct] village of Gilgit, Pakistan. I have two sons and two daughters and I am 37 years old. I am an agent of FIU.

[Interview] You, please?

[Faiz Mohammad] My name is Faiz Mohammad and my father's name is Eid Mohammad. [Sentence indistinct]

[Interviewer] Where did you learn the Dari language?

[Faiz Mohammad] (?In Pakistan).

[Interviewer] For what purpose did you enter Afghanistan?

[Dowlat Aman) I came to Afghanistan to collect information on Soviet troops and the Afghan border forces. My aim was to collect information on their whereabouts, their numbers, and the weapons with which they are armed.

[Interviewer] What types of equipment were you using for espionage purposes in Afghanistan's territory?

[Dowlat Aman] I had a camera and a pair of binoculars for collecting information. With binoculars I was watching the movements and whereabouts of troops and with the camera I was taking pictures.

[Interviewer] Now, would you please tell us whether you entered Afghanistan on your own or were you accompanied by some other people?

[Faiz Mohammad] I came with Dowlat Aman. [Words indistinct]

[Interviewer] Did you also enter Afghanistan for the same purpose as Dowlat Aman

[Faiz Mohammad] Yes, for the same purpose, nothing else.

[Interviewer] Did the Pakistani military intelligence services pay you anything for your activities?

[Faiz Mohammad] Since I am a member of the Pakistani intelligence agency, that is FIU, they were paying me money. But this time when I came the story was different because Imade a 100,000-Kaldar business deal with an Afghan rebel. I paid him 70,000 or 75,000 kaldars and owe him 20,000 [as heard] or 25,000 kaldars. This Afghan rebel was called Rahman Qol. He took me to court and the court charged me with not paying my debts. The court ordered me to pay the debt within 5 days. During these 5 days (?I was introduced by an officer of Pakistan's intelligence agency to a Lieutenant Colonel Naser. He was also an officer of the Pakistani intelligence agency, FIU. Lt Col Naser helped me with my court case and I was cleared by the court. Then Lt Col Naser, in exchange for that 25,000 kaldars which I gained from that court case, sent me to Afghanistan to spy. [Passage indistinct]

[Interviewer] In which part of Afghanistan were you captured by Afghan security forces?

[Faiz Mohammad] In Pamir [Badakhshan Province].

[Interviewer] Is it your first espionage activity inside Afghanistan? [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

Reportage on Recent Mujahidin Operations

Qonduz Province Attack

GF121340 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The Afghan mujahidin destroyed 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 5 tankers, and 1 jeep and killed 16 Afghan Government soldiers during 2 military operations during the last week of August.

On 20 August, the Afghan mujahidin launched a rocket attack on Khanabad airport near the capital of Qonduz Province in northern Afghanistan, during which they killed 2 officers from the Afghan Air Force and 12 government soldiers. Following this attack, six Soviet aircraft carried out intensive retaliatory raids on the Khanabad area and strafed this area with bombs, resulting in heavy losses in property and in the lives of innocent civilians. On the same day, the mujahidin planted a bomb on the road used by a Soviet military convoy which was heading for Khanabad. The convoy consisted of four tanks and two trucks; it was prevented from advancing.

Control of Three Cities

GF121558 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Afghan mujahidin sources said today that they have moved inside three cities in a progressive operation aimed at

completely liberating this area from the invading Soviet forces. The sources said the revolutionaries now control the three cities of (Khosi), Urgun, and (Jadi) in Paktia Province, in eastern Afghanistan.

Karmal Unit 'Wiped Out'

BK130245 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] According to reports received from Afghanistan, the mujahidin completely wiped out the Unit No 666 of the Karmal troops after a battle in Khost region of the Paktia Province on 11 September. Most of the unit soldiers surrendered to the mujahidin with their arms.

Karmal Greets Ethiopian Revolution Anniversary

LD130142 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Kabul, Sept. 11, BAKHTAR — Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, has sent a message of greeting to the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the preparatory commission of Ethiopian Workers Party and supreme commander of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Confidence has been expressed in the telegram that the existing friendly relations between the peoples, parties and governments of both countries will further develop in the interest of all the progressive forces of the world in their joint struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

Sikh Group Clashes With Police in New Delhi

BK121609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Sep 83

(9Text] A procession was taken out in Delhi today by Nirankaris [Sikh group] in protest against the killing of one of their prominent workers of Faridkot on Saturday. According to a police source, a section of the procession turned violent when prevented from breaking a strong police cordon. The police used lathis [batons] to disperse the stone throwing Nirankaris, and as a result, over 100 persons, including 60 policemen, were injured. The processionists were carrying the body of the dead worker.

A 10-member deputation met the prime minister later and submitted a memorandum to her.

15 Reported Killed by Pakistani Police Firing in Sind

BK130314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] In Pakistan, 15 people were killed and 35 injured in police firing in the Sind Province yesterday. An agency report from Karachi says that the police opened fire when hundreds of demonstrators stormed the police station at Khairpur Nathan Shah town. Police, however, claimed that only seven people were killed in the firing.

There are reports of demonstrations in several other towns including Talhar where 30 people were arrested. Demonstrators attacked banks and ransacked a town committee's office there. In Badin, police used tear gas shells and batons to disperse crowds attacking the railway station and the house of the chairman of the municipal committee. There were bomb explosions in Dadu. Women also took part in large numbers in several demonstrations.

Maldives President Gayoom Begins Visit 7 Sep

BK070853 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Maldives president, Mr Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, arrived in New Delhi today to a warm welcome on a week's official visit. A 21-gun salute and a guard of honor was presented to Mr Gayoom. President Giani Zail Singh, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi,and her cabinet colleagues received him at the airport.

Speaking on the occasion, Giani Zail Singh said warmth and understanding marked the historic ties between India and Maldives. India wants to develop friendly relations with her neighbors on the basis of equality, sovereignty, and mutual respect, he said. Mr Gayoom said cooperation and friendship with India has grown in recent years. He recalled Mrs Gandhi's visit to Maldives in 1975 and described it as a landmark in their bilateral relations. He said the Nonaligned Movement can play a decisive role in reducing tension and maintaining peace and security in the world. Soon after his arrival, Mr Gayoom called on President Giani Zail Singh at Rashtrapati Bhavan. The meeting lasted about half an hour. The president is hosting a dinner in his honor tonight. He is scheduled to have talks with Mrs Gandhi later today. A cultural agreement is being signed between the two countries in the evening.

Gandhi-Gayoom Talks

BK071628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Maldives president, Mr M.A. Gayoom, and the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, had a general review of world developments at their talks in New Delhi today. They also discussed cooperation among South Asian countries and between Maldives and India bilaterally.

President Gayoom, who arrived in the capital this morning, had a 40-minute meeting with the prime minister in the afternoon. He also called on the president, Giani Zail Singh. Concrete issues relating to bilateral cooperation were also discussed separately between the delegations of the two countries. The Indian side was led by the finance minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, while the Maldives foreign miniter, Mr Jameel, led his country's side.

Banquet Addresses

BK080513 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] India has expressed her deep concern over the Indian Ocean becoming an arena of superpower rivalry and conflicts. Speaking at a banquet in honor of the visiting Maldives president, Mr Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President Giani Zail Singh, said peace is essential if the countries of the region are to progress freely without tension. The president hoped that the proposed conference on the Indian Ocean will be convened soon. He pointed out that the launching of a South Asian regional cooperation is a good beginning to promote further cooperation and good will among neighbors. The president recalled the close ties between India and the Maldives and said both the countries have continuity of culture and traditions. He extended India's full support and cooperation in the economic development of the Maldives.

In his reply, the Maldives president said the Nonaligned Movement can play a crucial role in reducing tensions in the world and maintaining peace and security. He said his country is committed to the ideals of South Asian regional cooperation.

Rao To Pay Official Visit to Hungary From 22 Sep

BK121611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, is paying a 3-day official visit to Hungary from Thursday. He will have discussions with his Hungarian counterpart on bilateral matters and the nonaligned proposal for a meeting of heads of government during the coming session of the UN General Assembly in New York. The session is beginning on the 20th of this month.

Further Violence Reported in Sind Province

AFP: Soldiers Open Fire

BK121619 Hong Kong AFP in English 1609 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Islamabad, Sep. 12 (AFP) — Pakistani soldiers opened fire today at a mob of anti-government demonstrators attacking a military garrison in violence-torn Sind Province, killing 15 people and wounding at least 35 more, a reliable source said here. Soldiers shot dead five hatchet-wielding demonstrators as they chopped down a gate of the garrison at Khairpur Nathan Shah, an official said.

Following the most violent incident in the civil disobedience campaign that began on August 14, all telephone lines to the small town were cut.

Press Note Issued

BK121741 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] A press note issued by the divisional commissioner in Hyderabad today says this morning two buses filled with agitators coming to (Fysalabad) and (Shardan) from Dadu were intercepted and seized for violation of law.

The press note says a crowd gathered to force the authorities to release the buses. Later on, another six vehicles full of agitators came to the (?circle office), (Shardan), and surrounded members of the law enforcing agencies. They were armed with stones, hatchets, lathis, and firearms. They attacked law enforcing agencies.

In spite of repeated warnings, they protested in attacking them and they came very close to the place where the position taken by the law enforcing agencies were stoned.[sentence as received] As a last resort, the press note adds, fire had to be opened in self-defense, as a result of which some of the attackers were injured. They were removed immediately to the local hospital for treatment.

According to the last report received up to 1630, five of the eight injured persons brought to the hospital have succumbed to their injuries. The press note said appropriate measures are being taken to restore peace in the area.

Post Attack Denied

OW121936 Hong Kong AFP in English 1918 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Islamabad, Sept. 12 (AFP) — The Pakistani Government has denied that anti-government demonstrators attacked a military post in Khairpur Nathan Shah in violence-torn Sind Province today.

An official spokesman said five "agitators" were killed and three others injured when they attacked a police station, and the police opened fire in "self-defence."

Earlier, reliable sources said 15 demonstrators had been killed by soldiers when they started chopping down the gates to a military post in the town. Unconfirmed reports said the crowds had also attacked the town's prison and police station. All telephone lines from the town were cut following the incidents.

Today saw the worst violence in Sind Province since the civil disobedience campaign against President Mohammed Ziaul Haq's military regime organised by the eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) began a month ago. (The MRD called for an immediate general election to end six years of martial law after President Mohammed Ziaul Haq announced plans for a return to "Islamic democracy").

Several dozen people were wounded in violent clashes between government forces and demonstrators in other towns in the province today. Several railway stations in the north of the province were attacked during the night, and rail traffic was severely disturbed after a goods train guard was injured in an ambush. A number of peaceful marches and demonstrations, including large numbers of women, took place throughout the province today.

Shah Mohammed Amroti, acting president of MRD, said in Karachi that 115 to 120 people had died in Sind during the campaign, and that 17,000 people had been arrested throughout the country. The military regime stopped issuing official figures of victims and the number of arrests two weeks ago.

General Haq warned he would treat the leaders of the movement with "an iron hand" during ... tour of Sind Province which ended on Sunday. He said the leaders were members of the banned Pakistan People's Party of executed prime minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Gen. Haq called provincial governors to Rawalpindi for an urgent meeting to discuss the situation today, a reliable source in Islamabad said. Until now the authorities have tried to limit Army intervention in the disturbances as much as possible, but after today's alleged first confrontation between troops and demonstrators in Khairpur Nathan Shah they will have to adopt a new strategy, Pakistani political observers judged.

Although an apparent calm still reigns in the rest of the country, there are increasing signs of against.[as received] Union (?groups) in Lahore, the capital of Punjab Province, have called for a day of protest by workers and a women's demonstration tomorrow.

'Miscreants' Fire at Train

BK130255 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] According to a press note issued by the Nawabshah district magistrate, on the night of 11-12 September at 0130,some unknown miscreants started firing at the railway engine of a moving goods train between (Daul) and (Butchery) railway stations,breaking its windshield. The engine driver was injured by splintered glass. Soon afterward, a patrol team on a trolley reached the site, and an exchange of fire took place. However, the miscreants were able to flee in the darkness. The engine driver

received severe injuries on his eyes and (?head); he has been admitted to a Nawabshah hospital. The police registered the case and investigations have begun on the incident.

Sind Bar Council Condemns 'Indiscriminate Arrests'

BK121413 Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Karachi, Sept. 12 (AFP) — The Sind bar council has condemned what it described as indiscriminate arrests by the martial law authorities in the current civil disobedience movement against the military regime of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The council, representing the legal fraternity in Sind (southern Pakistan), which has been seriously affected in the anti-government demonstrations, resolved in a meeting that martial law court sentences of whipping for political prisoners, including lawyers, should be stopped immediately. It also said the military regime should refrain from repressive measures.

The bar council condemned baton charges and tear-gassing of reportedly peaceful demonstrators demanding restoration of democracy and an end to military rule in Pakistan. The bar council also deplored the burning and destruction of public property.

Meanwhile, the Pakistan medical association has criticised sentences of flogging by martial law authorities and described it as inhuman punishment.

The civil disobedience movement, launched by an opposition parties alliance called the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), has now entered its fifth week with daily demonstrations against the military regime in small towns and cities all over Sind Province.

Gen Ziaul undertook a four-day tour of Sind Province last week, where he sought to calm demonstrators and reassure the populace that the military government would hold general elections by spring 1985 and transfer power to elected representatives.

Political Leaders View Zia Statement on Parties

GF121155 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 12 Sep 83 p 7

[By correspondent]

[Text] Islamabad — Khwaja Mohammed Safdar, chairman of Pakistan's nominated Majlis-i-Shoora, has disagreed with President Ziaul Haq's statement that some political parties were not loyal to the country. He observed that except for a few elements all political parties were patriotic.

"I hope President Zia has been misquoted. But if he has said so, I do not agree with him," Safdar said, replying to questions at a discussion at the Pakistan National Centre on the country's political framework here on Saturday evening.

Safdar defended a proposed amendment to the 1973 constitution to ensure balance between the powers of the president and the prime minister. He also favoured regulating the working of political parties through mandatory provisions.

In a similar comment on President Zia's charges against some components of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, the general sectetary of the Jami'at Ulema-i Pakistan [JUP] (Punjab), Maulana Akhbar Saqi, repudiated allegations of any foreign hand in the current movement for the revival of democracy. It was also wrong to call activists of the movement separatists, he added.

Saqi said Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's statement on Pakistan's political situation could not be called interference in the internal affairs of the country: "If we can demand a representative government for Afghanistan, others can do same for us," he added.

The JUP leader held a press conference in a village about 30 kilometres from here after being prevented by the administration from doing so in Rawalpindi. He made a policy statement on behalf of the party which plans to launch its own agitation if the government did not respond to the five demands it has made.

These demands include revival of political parties and release of detainees before 'Id al-Adha, restoration of the 1973 constitution without amendments, revision of the election schedule with approval of all political parties including the Pakistan People's Party at a joint conference, abolition of military courts and lifting of curbs on the press.

Saqi said the JUP, though staying out of the MRD, would not join an anti-MRD alliance. Its movement would be an extension of the current movement for revival of democracy which, he said, was gaining momentum despite all government claims. Alleging that the government was trying to divide political parties into religious and non-religious sections, Saqi said the JUP rejected such division.

Meanwhile, President Zia's onetime close associate, retired Lt. Gen. Faiz Ali Chisti, who played a leading role in the imposition of the present martial law, has advised the government to quit honourably and transfer power to elect representatives of the people.

At a press conference yesterday, Chisti said the army must devote itself to defending national frontiers and added that there was no justification for a dictorship or prolongation of martial law in the country which had now led to the current instability and unrest.

DAWN Editorial Views Role of Political Parties

GF121208 Karachi DAWN in English 9 Sep 83 p 7

[Editorial: "Not Without Parties"]

[Text] Pakistan's present search for a political structure, despite repeated utterances in deference to the 1973 Constitution, has yielded great suspense about the future role of political parties. The framework announced by President Ziaul Haq on August 12 has bypassed this and some other issues.

In his later pronouncements, the president has made it clear that the decision on whether or not to allow the political parties to contest elections would be taken "at an appropriate time."

Elaborating this point, he said in Quetta the other day that while the political parties found elections under the party system as imperative for the restoration of democracy, there was the other view that elections should be held on a non-party basis. He also explained that the "two options" had emerged as a result of exercises carried out over the years by committees and commissions and also through debates in Majlis-i-Shoora and the mass media.

Since the role of political parties is central to the nature and quality of democratic dispensation in the country, it is necessary to resolve the apparent confusion in the interest of protecting our national sense of direction. In this respect, we will have to begin from the beginning, for an answer to the riddle of a nation's destiny cannot be attempted without reference to its genesis. The very survival of Pakistan depends on our fidelity to the ideals and goals set by its founder, the Quaid-i-Azam.

There can be no dispute about the fact that the Quaid mobilised the energy of the Muslim masses through the instrument of a political party — the All-India Muslim League, which was formed in 1906 and whose consolidation in 1937 made it possible for the Muslims subsequently to begin the struggle for a separate Muslim homeland. Pakistan was conceived and created totally by a political party, under the leadership of a politician who came to symbolise the aspirations of the Muslim masses. There were other parties, some of them made up entirely of Muslims, which opposed the demand for Pakistan. The battle involving historical forces was arranged along the lines demarcated by political parties representing definite points of view and ideological commitments. The Muslim League in itself was a manifestation of the Muslim political tradition in the subcontinent. It is inconceivable that Pakistan could have been created without a political party. Hence, the simple truth that emerges is that Pakistan came out of the womb of the party system, conditioned from birth to survive in an environment of democracy.

We should not need to embark upon a philosophical discussion of the evolution of the modern state to show that democracy and political parties go together. All democratic governments in the world are founded on the reality of political parties that represent divergent programmes and strategies. Even the alternative system of government in our times, as represented by the Communist-ruled states, is based upon party organisation. It is easy to see why parties with their separate platforms are vital to the presentation of alternative courses of action or policy options and to the formation of opinion. Politics is the conduct of public affairs. It is also possession and distribution of power. Political parties make it possible for likeminded people to unite their efforts and to achieve coherence in political articulation.

The groupings achieve unity on the basis of ideas and principles, thus transcending the divisive bonds of race, region, class and tribe. The interest of the people lies in being able to form organisatrions on the basis of adherence to common principles. Political parties, in a real sense, flow from the fundamental human right to freedom of expression and association. An individual's political convictions can only find social validity in a collective and organised projection. The suppression of political parties is in effect suppression of freedom.

What will it be like if elections are held on a non-party basis? The first impression will be that of a cacophony, with every candidate harping on a separate tune without commiting himself to any definite policy or national programme. And even if there are visible contours of a group commitment to a certain policy line in a given area of collective concern, there is no guarantee, in the absence of the instrumentality of party organisation, that the commitment will in fact be kept or that answerability on that account can at all be established and made a basis for the electoral action the next time around. If anything, the absence will not only mystify the electorate but also throw vital national issues out of the bounds of the public debate. Elections will become a matter of personal aggrandisement. Votes will be sought on the basis of family ties or clannish, ethnic, linguistic, religious or regional associations. Such elections will be very divisive. People with considerable private means or those who submit to the patronage of the feudal lords or industrial barons as godfathers will only be able to finance their campaigns. On the other hand, political parties can offer financial and organisational support to candidates of their choice without compromising their principles and moral integrity. The experience of the past four years in the local government is also very instructive. Though dealing only with local and rather tangible affairs, the councillors were divided along factional lines and in some cities — Hyderabad, for instance — the situation was reduced to a farce. The truth is that if people are not united in terms of policy and programme that parties represent, they will be overtaken by sheer selfinterest and patently disruptive divisions. Initially, Ayub Khan, too, dreamt of a polity without political parties but he ended up forming his own faction of the Muslim League with the help of politicians. Though political parties have long since been banned, they have managed to retain their identity. People still identity themselves in terms of leanings and programmes advocated by the respective parties.

It is futile to try to establish a political system in which parties are not free to mobilise public opinion and represent the sovereign will of the people in terms of national politics and objectives. There is no option available for a non-party system. In a genuine democracy the right of a citizen to form a party and to choose a party is not subject to the approval of the executive. Democracy means the freedom to choose. It does not allow any screening of parties or programmes. If there is any screening to be done, it should be done by the people in the free exercise of their vote. If they were responsible enough to choose freedom and create Pakistan, they alone remain dependable custodians of its destiny.

Briefs

Drilling Rigs Purchase — Pakistan intends to acquire 10 deep drilling rigs to intensify oil exploration and production. A two-member team of experts from the oil and gas development corporation recently concluded a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union where they held talks for the purchase of rigs. Radio Pakistan's representative says the decision to purchase these rigs from the USSR will be made on the basis of the team's report on suitability for Pakistan's ground conditions. Meanwhile, Islamic Development expressed willingness to provide funds on Pakistan's request for the purchase of three modern rigs. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Sep 83 BK]

Pilgrims Injured in 'Confrontation' With Saudi Police

LD131101 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] According to the latest reports from our correspondent, the Imam Khomeyni Headquarters, residence of the imam's representative and the supervisor of Iranian pilgrims, is at present surrounded by the special guard of Saudi Arabia, and the 25 Iranian pilgrims that were injured in their confrontation with the police are at present being treated at the Red Crescent Hospital of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Kho'ini Addresses Pilgrims

GF121726 Tehran IRNA in English 1711 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Mecca, Sept. 12, IRNA — A number of hajj pilgrims of other nationalities gathered at the Iranian pilgrims hajj headquarters and conferred with its head, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'ini Sunday afternoon.

During the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini delivered a speech on the nature of the defunct shah's regime and his projects for wiping out Islam in Iran as well as on the Islamic uprising of the people under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

He stated that the Iranian nation rejected the concept of religion separating from politics, and believed that no political move was apart from Islam.

In another part of his speech, the imam's representative announced the readiness of Iranian nation to support world-wide Muslim movement.

He continued that the Iranian hajj pilgrims acted decisively in carrying out the hajj rituals as enjoined by Islam and the Prophet (SAW) [peace be upon him] and were staunch in their hatred for the infidels. We believe that other brethren from Islamic countries will join us and this meeting is a manifestation of such unity, he said.

A black hajj pilgrim from Zimbabwe said that if they followed the doctrines of the West and the East no one would bother them, but regrettably if they defended the Islamic revolution and its leadership, they would be accused of infidelity. He stressed that there existed no problem between the Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims.

An Egyptian hajj pilgrim, who taught in Australia, said that as long as the hajj rituals were limited to prayers the governments dominating over Muslim countries would persist as before.

Cabinet Meets 11 September, Approves Projects Funds

LD111651 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met this morning under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi. The meeting began with a review and discussion of political events in the country and the region.

The Cabinet also discussed a bill on the administrative system of various departments, reviewed decrees proposed by a number of ministries, and approved the following:

The allocation of 400 million rials from the appropriation earmarked for construction and installations purposes of the Islamic Republic Air Force for 1983-84 for urgent and emergency projects related to radar site. [as heard] This sum is to be made available to the Air Force outside the regulations governing public accounts;

The allocation of 2.5 billion rials to the state Gendarmerie for expenditures related to military operations for the two months 23 September-21 November; regulations governing the expenditure of 500 million rials credit which, according to Clause 62 of the current general budget law, has been allocated to speed up the repair and completion of a silo at Imam Khomeyni Port.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,456

LD121723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,456 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued yesterday at the border fronts of Piranshahr, Mehran, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, and Paveh. In the Sumar region, the exchange of fire was more intense. In the Darband area, movement of enemy infantry forces was observed, but their movements were halted by fire. In the Mehran region, an enemy patrol group was trying to penetrate the positions of our units, but it was forced to flee by our forces' fire. In the Marivan operational zone, the fighters of Islam opened fire over a column of enemy vehicles and enemy positions in the Panjveyn area and while disrupting enemy road building activities, they destroyed 21 vehicles of the forces of Saddam and killed a number of Iraqi personnel. The rest of the observed enemy losses on the western fronts included the destruction of one ammunition depot and a number of slit trenches and foxholes.

Exchange of fire continued yesterday on the southern fronts, being more intense in Zubaydat and Pichangizeh. In the Chazzabeh, Sharhani, Zeyd, and Chalamcheh regions, enemy reconnaissance and infiltration activities inside the positions of our forces were observed, but they were neutralized by our forces' timely fire. Observed enemy losses on the southern fronts included the destruction of one engineering and drilling vehicle, one ammunition depot, and a number of enemy infantry slit trenches.

Yesterday, as the result of the bombardment of the steadfast town of Marivan, two of our civilian compatriots in that town were martyred and a large number of residential units were destroyed. Also, as the result of enemy long-range weapons fire against the residential parts of Abadan, a number of houses were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Arrest of 41 Minigroup Members in Bakhtaran Noted

GF121430 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] News service [as published] — The public relations office of the central Islamic Revolution committee issued an announcement on the arrest of a group of the members of the united Komeleh minigroup in Bakhtaran by the ready-to-die guards of the Islamic Revolution committee:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brother guards of the Islamic Revolution committee of Bakhtaran have always been in the forefront of the struggle against corruption and other wrongs and in the defense of Islam and the Muslims. Following thorough investigations and inspections, they managed to discover a safehouse used by the Komeleh minigroup and thus destroyed the organizational base of this party in the cities and communities of Bakhtaran. More than 10 leaders of this party and 31 members and supporters of the Komeleh minigroup, the socialist societies of Bakhtaran, the defunct Democratic Party, Peykar, and Razmandegan minigroups were arrested. Also discovered at the safehouse were dynamite, ammuniton, gunpowder, a typewriter, a great deal of medicine, and some cash.

The names of this group of subservient agents of the superpowers, who were arrested by the ready-to-die guard brothers of the Islamic Revolution committee of Bakhtaran, are:

1. Mohammad Reza Gorgin, alias Morteza

2. Parviz Alhayari, alias Anvar and Babak

3. Habibollah Kamangar, alias Shahpur

4. Loghman Irandust, alias Bizhan

5. Zahra Shabahangi, alias Heyva (leader of the defunct Komeleh minigroup)

6. Asad Piruzi, leader of the socialist minigroup in Bakhtaran, who was arrested while attempting to flee the country.

IRNA Reports Rebel Leader Killed in Bakhtaran

GF121740 Tehran IRNA in English 1721 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Bakhtaran, Sept. 12, IRNA — Three armed rebels and their leader 'Abdolhamid 'Abdollahi were killed in an armed encounter with Islamic combatants in Sheykh Saleh of Bakhtaran Province today. Also another armed rebel was captured by the Muslim forces.

The bodies of the four rebels were displayed to local people in Solas-e Babajani and Javanrud in the province.

'Abdolhamid 'Abdollahi fled to Iraq in the wake of the culmination of the Islamic revolution in Iran and became the mastermind of rebel groups. He was directly involved in various subversive schemes in the province during the past few years.

Commander on Mopping-up Operations in Kordestan

GF121650 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 12, IRNA — The commander of the Ground Forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Colonel 'Ali Sayyad-Shirazi today said in an interview with the Persian daily *Ettela'at* that the successful mopping-up operations of the Kordish regions of West Azarbayjan and Kordestan was decisively going on by the Islamic forces.

Sayyad-Shirazi said that the operations continued in most flanks and great number of the armed rebels had been killed or wounded thus far and that the underground organisations of the counter-revolutionary elements had fallen apart.

He said that God willing the whole Kordish region of the Islamic Republic of Iran would soon be thoroughly cleansed of the rebels. Referring to the recent bombardment of the northwestern Kordish border town of Marivan, Sayyad-Shirazi stressed that such brutal attacks would not affect the determination of the Islamic combatants to carry on with the Iraqi imposed war.

Reportage on Pakistani Minister's Visit

Majlis Thanked on Loan Repayment

LD071156 Tehran IRNA in English 0950 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 7, IRNA — Pakistan Minister of Finance, Economic and Trade Ghulam Ishaq Khan Tuesday thanked the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) which allowed time to his country for the repayment of the debts of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Majlis recently passed a bill which allowed Pakistan a certain time for the repayment of its loan which was extended to that country by Iran before the success of the Islamic revolution.

Ishaq Khan expressed his gratitude for the Majlis during his first round of talks for a wide-range economic cooperation between the two countries. Iranian delegation, headed by minister of economic affairs Hoseyn Namazi, participated in the talks.

During the talks, both sides tried to explore more avenues for the expansion of bilateral ties in trade and economic cooperation.

At one occasion Ishaq Khan said there is a wide scope for the reciprocal cooperation between Pakistan and Iran. He said such a mutual cooperation will lead both the countries towards self sufficiency.

The Pakistani minister said that his country is ready for the export of rice, sugar, chemical fertilizer and textiles to Iran in exchange for oil and other goods.

Dr Namazi explained the Islamic Republic's policy towards the Islamic countries.

The Pakistani delegation arrived here Tuesday for a 5-day visit.

Meeting With Hashemi-Rafsanjani

LD071341 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Pakistani minister of finance, commerce, and planning, who has come to Iran heading a high-ranking economic delegation, together with the Pakistani ambassador to Iran met this morning with Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani. At the end of the meeting, the Pakistani finance, commerce, and planning minister invited Hashemi-Rafsanjani to visit Pakistan.

Talks With Budget Minister

LD071351 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance, commerce, and planning minister of Pakistan, together with the Pakistani ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred today with Mohammad Taqi Banki, minister of state in charge of the plan and budget organization.

Discussion With Velayati

LD072343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Ghulum Ishaq Khan, Pakistani minister of finance and economy, met with Foreign Minister Velayati this afternoon. During this meeting, which took place in the presence of the ambassador of Pakistan in Tehran, economic and trade relations between the two countries were discussed. Talks were also held in connection with the existing difficulties in transportation of goods between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan; the two sides discussed coordination to improve the transit route.

Views Exchanged With Transport Minister

LD072353 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Pakistani delegation, which is led by that country's minister of finance and economy, this afternoon met with Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan, minister of roads and transportation, at the ministry. During this meeting, they exchanged views and held discussions on issues related to the expansion of highway transportation and on an agreement on this matter. They also discussed expansion of railway links.

'Islamic Common Market' Discussed

LD111552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Pakistani Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Ghulam Ishaq khan met this afternoon with our country's commerce minister, 'Abedi Ja'afari.

Ghulam Ishaq Khan said during the meeting: We believe that an Islamic market should be established. We can start this market along with you. We have good relations with Iran and have held useful meetings with Iranian officials during this visit. Before our departure from Iran, we will sign an economic and transportation memorandum of understanding. He added: We believe that if the Islamic countries increase their economic ties, then there would no longer be any need for any reliance on the East and the West.

In conclusion our country's commerce minister said: Iran too is thinking of an Islamic common market. As far as our economic exchange is concerned, we give priority to Islamic countries.

Meetings With Musavi, Oil Minister

LD110628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and economic affairs of Pakistan, this morning met and conferred with Mir-Hoseyn Musavi,our country's prime minister. During this meeting, while expounding the successes achieved in the economic field, the prime minister referred to the drawing up of the 5-year economic development plan for our country and said: The Islamic Republic of Iran is interested in having all round relations with the Islamic countries.

Referring to the issue of Afghanistan, Musavi emphasized: The only way to solve this problem is to withdraw the occupying forces and to hand over the right of sovereignty to the people of Afghanistan.

About the Persian Gulf, the prime minister stated: Compared with the previous year, the atmosphere is more favorable albeit Iraq is trying to disrupt the security of the Persian Gulf.

Continuing the conversation, Musavi referred to the smuggling of narcotics via the Pakistani border and said: We hope that the cooperation between the two countries to stop the smuggling of narcotics will increase further.

Ishaq Khan also today met and had talks with Oil Minister Gharazi and the under secretary of international affairs at the Oil Ministry.During the meeting the two sides discussed and exchanged views on the progress achieved by the work of the drilling group dispatched to Pakistan and it was decided that in the near future Iranian drilling experts should be dispatched to Pakistan to conduct studies and carry out drilling. In the course of the meeting, talks were also held on the export of oil to Pakistan and it was decided that talks should continue on the proposal to increase the purchase of oil by Pakistan. It should be noted that at present Iran exports 10,000 barrels of oil a day to Pakistan.

Memorandum Signed; Delegation Leaves

LD111146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] A memorandum of understanding on trade, navigation, transportation and banking was signed today between Iran and Pakistan. According to our correspondent, the memorandum was signed at 1230 today, at the end of a 6-day visit to Tehran by a

Pakistani delegation, by our country's Minister of Finance and Economy Hoseyn Namazi and Pakistani Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

The memorandum of understanding covers such areas as the purchase of goods including rice, sugar, wheat, chemical fertilizers, and textiles from Pakistan and the sale of Iranian goods including crude oil, mineral ores, and traditional goods to Pakistan.

In connection with navigation, it was decided to send a Pakistani delegation to Iran to study bilateral technical cooperation. The two countries also reached an agreement in principle to form a joint shipping line. Details of this are to be reviewed by the two countries. The memorandum also provides facilities for overland transportation by trucks of the two countries. On the basis of the memorandum, a joint commission is to be set up to expand economic, commercial, scientific, technical, and cultural ties between the two countries.

Having signed the memorandum of understanding, the Pakistani economic delegation left Tehran at 1300 today.

NVOI: Pakistani, Iranian Regimes Have Identical Fate

TA092115 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Only Way for Salvation From Medieval Dictatorship Is Establishment of United Front of Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: For some time now, a wave of antidictatorship demonstrations and protests has engulfed the whole of Pakistan and this has greatly alarmed the military dictatorship of Ziaul Haq and his American masters. However, Iran's mass media are either maintaining silence about Pakistani events or, if they ever do comment or report, they portray these events incorrectly and upside down.

The main reason for the silence and distortion of facts about events in Pakistan is that the Islamic Government's superficial authorities call Ziaul Haq's mercenary regime a fraternal Islamic government. They are extremely alarmed at what is occurring in their fraternal country and fear that a reflection of the reality of Pakistan's events will cause similar incidents in Iran. Indeed, there are numerous similar aspects between Ziaul Haq's dependent and mercenary dictatorship in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the fascist medieval policy of imperialist agents and superficials in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which allows one to call them brothers and to forecast an identical fate for them.

First of all, both Pakistan's military and mercenary dictatorship and the rightists ruling over Iran call themselves Muslims. The difference being Pakistan's military dictatorship overtly and openly pursues purely American Islam, whereas Iran's medieval despots are trying to feed our homeland's people a mixture of British, American, Japanese, and satanic Islam in the name of true and revolutionary Islam. Both Pakistan's military dictatorship and Iran's medieval government are suppressing freedom-seekers, patriots, and strugglers on the groundless charge of opposing Islam and Islamic laws. Yet one must confess that in this respect the Islamic Government of Iran's executioners are way ahead of their Pakistani brothers. It is true that as much as it can, Ziaul Haq's mercenary regime does not refrain from arresting, jailing, killing, and massacring Pakistan's freedom-seekers and patriots. In very recent days, it has killed scores of people and arrested and imprisoned scores of thousands of people. However, basically Pakistan's military dictatorship resorts to arresting and killing freedom-seekers and strugglers in times of crisis only. In normal times, it tries to stop an explosion by releasing prisoners. However, the executioners of the medieval government dominating Iran kill our homeland's noble sons by the thousands at all times. The only favor and courtesy of their Islam toward prisoners is that they grant permission to some of the prisoners to remain alive only on condition that they kill their former costrugglers with their own hands.

The Islamic Government of Iran's executioners do not hide their terrible and disgraceful crimes. They openly take pride in them and relish the spectacle. Of course, these terrifying and disgraceful crimes, like other crimes of the Islamic Government of Iran's executioners, are not their own innovation and discovery. They have learned and inherited such crimes from the slave owners of ancient Rome.

Truly, we are observing that Ziaul Haq and his Islamic Republic, in returning to the era of barbarism and slavery, are not equal to their brothers in the Islamic Republic of Iran. There is a great difference in the implementation of American Islam's laws in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, with those of satanic Islam's laws in the Islamic Rebpulic of Iran. It is not without reason that leaders of the Islamic Government and Iranian mass media are reproaching their Pakistani brothers and are saying that Ziaul Haq promised to run the country with Islamic laws, but only carried out a few of them in running the country.

Despite all these differences, the pseudo-Islamic Pakistani and Iranian brothers have a single father and godfather and an identical fate. The father and godfather of both are British and U.S. imperialism, and the fate of both is defeat and destruction under the heavy blows of the united front of all pattriotic and revolutionary forces. In Pakistan, this united front has been formed under the name of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, in which various parties and organizations, having different opinions, are participating. They are fighting and struggling shoulder to shoulder on the path of freedom and independence. Unfortunately, on our homeland Iran, a united popular front has still not been established. However, our homeland's patriots and true revolutionaries are gradually realizing that the only way for salvation from the captivity of this medieval system of barbarism and terror is the establishment of a united front of the revolution comprising all patriotic and revolutionary forces, whether Tudeh, Feda'i, Mojahed, or struggling Muslims. This front will be established in the not too distant future in accordance with the dictates of time and history. However, one should strive to accelerate it and remove the obstacles as soon as possible.

Iranian-Soviet Railway Transport To Begin 15 Sep

LD111708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The railway organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran has made the following announcement:

In accordance with the agreement signed this year between railway officials of Iran and the Soviet union in the month of Tir [22 June to 22 July — FBIS], beginning 15 September passengers traveling between Moscow and Tehran will be transported by trains belonging to the Soviet railways from Moscow to the Iranian city of Jolfa and back again. From Jolfa to Tehran and back they will travel on passenger trains belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also beginning on this date, Tehran-Moscow passengers will travel on Iranian trains to the Iranian city of Jolfa every Monday. They will then complete the rest of their journey from the Iranian city of Jolfa to Moscow by Soviet trains every Tuesday.

Moscow-Tehran passengers will depart, like before, from the Iranian city of Jolfa to Tehran every Tuesday. Children below the age of five do not require tickets and can travel with their parents or guardians. Children between the ages of five and ten require half-price tickets, while those over ten should obtain full-price tickets. If a passenger is accompanied by two children below the age of five, he should obtain one half-price ticket for these children and travel by occupying only one seat.